

# LABOR CLARION

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## Northwest Breweries Sign Agreement With All Unions Concerned

Organized labor won a victory of which it may well be proud when a union shop agreement was made between the Pacific Northwest Brewers' Association, representing all breweries in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana, and the representatives of the National and International Unions concerned, according to news from Seattle.

O. W. Carter, international representative of the Steam and Operating Engineers, declared that all crafts, including the brewery workers who are concerned in the manufacture and distribution of beer, are taken care of in the contract.

### All Work Unionized

The breweries agree to abide by the jurisdictional awards decreed by the American Federation of Labor conventions, including those made at the 1933 convention. They also agree to have all building and repairs done by members of organized labor.

With regard to wages, the agreement prescribes that the prevailing union wage scales of the unions having jurisdiction in specific territories shall govern all breweries which are a party to the agreement. In return the unions agree to authorize the use of a suitable label to certify that the breweries' products are 100 per cent union.

Relative to the settlement of the controversies the contract declares:

"Any grievance which may arise over the interpretation of any of the provisions of this agreement or matters not covered by this agreement shall be adjusted by the foreman and workman directly involved, if possible."

Failing this, the matter shall be adjusted by a board set up to include employers and union representatives. There is to be no cessation of work pending such decision.

The agreement expires on April 5, 1935, and continues thereafter until either party to it shall give the other thirty days' written notice of a desire to have it changed, during which period conferences shall be held for the purpose of reaching an amicable agreement. There is the proviso, however, that the contract may be opened at any time by either party giving the other thirty days' written notice for the sole purpose of adjusting hours or wages or both.

Edwin F. Theis, B. Hockstadter and J. C. Donnelly signed the contract for the Pacific Northwest Brewers' Association.

Dave Beck, F. W. Brewster, O. W. Carter, Bert Swain, C. W. Doyle, James A. Duncan, Paul Fredrickson and Rowland Watson signed the contract for the unions.

### WHAT SECRETARY ICKES CLAIMS

More than 5,000,000 men have been put to work under agencies financed by the federal government's public works program, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, public works administrator, said in his report for 1933.

## Hitler's Latest Tyranny Scored

### By Labor Federation President

A stinging condemnation of the law published by Chancellor Hitler of Germany completely wiping out the German trade union movement and establishing an employers' dictatorship over industrial relations was issued by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In protest against this reactionary Nazi law, which becomes effective on May 1, Green urged the thorough mobilization of the American labor movement to make the boycott of German goods and services ordered by the 1933 convention of the A. F. of L. 100 per cent effective throughout the United States.

## TOM HOWARD INJURED

Victim of a hit-and-run autoist, T. W. Howard, veteran financial secretary of Machinists' Lodge No. 68, lies in a hospital in a serious condition as the result of injuries received on Thursday, January 18.

On his way home at 9:45 p. m. Howard just missed catching a car at the corner of Ellis and Jones streets, and had just stepped from the safety zone to reach the sidewalk when he was struck by an automobile, which sped away in the darkness. Examination at the hospital revealed that one leg was shattered and he had received severe bruises.

It is reported that the patient is doing as well as expected, and that an operation was to be performed today (Friday) to remove bone splinters from the leg.

His hosts of friends are hopeful that he will suffer no permanent impairment of the limb and that he will soon be able to resume his duties.

## United Mine Workers' Membership Is Doubled

Amid a setting of harmony, approximately 1700 delegates, representing every mine field in North America, were in attendance at the opening session of the thirty-second convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis last Tuesday.

President John L. Lewis presided, and he described the rejuvenation of the organization since the advent of the N.R.A. Two years ago, he said, the union was wracked with strife and secession. It has doubled its membership to more than a million, and is "greater and stronger than ever before," he said.

"We have not achieved the millennium in the mining industry," Lewis said, "but the progress we have made demonstrates the possibilities of collective bargaining."

An "earnest determination" to co-operate with President Roosevelt in making effective the "new deal" was the keynote of the joint report of the international officers of the union. The report referred to the Recovery Act as equal in importance to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

## State' Congressmen Ad Labor's Views Or Quota Suggestion

"We believe the exclusion policy based on ineligibility to citizenship as the wise policy to be maintained, and the one which as a permanent policy will contribute most to the maintenance of friendship between this country, Japan and other Oriental countries whose peoples likewise are ineligible to citizenship."

Such is the keynote of a petition presented to President Roosevelt by California's twenty congressmen. It was circulated by Representative Clarence F. Lea of Santa Rosa, dean of the delegation, and cited "disquieting rumors current in California" to the effect that substitution of the quota system for the Japanese exclusion act of 1924 was planned.

"As members of the California delegation we are vigorously opposed to such action," the petition stated.

"The ineligibility list probably includes the majority of the world's population."

"We regard the quota system as only an entering wedge to destroy the exclusion policy and then to be followed by many years, if not decades, of agitation to place Japan on an actual equality with favored European nations instead of the technical equality on which the quota basis is founded."

"It would be absurd to accept the contention that a nation which really insists on a status of 'equality' as to immigration with white countries would long be satisfied with the nominal, arbitrary and juggled equality of the present quota rule."

### LABOR CANDIDATE WINS

James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was re-elected one of the four city controllers of Toronto. He polled 47,358 votes, ranking second highest, despite a storm of criticism following his decision to run as a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation-Labor candidate.

## Federated Trades of San Diego

### Protest "Cossack" Strike Activities

San Diego labor has protested the use of the state highway patrolmen as strikebreaking "Cossacks" in California.

At a meeting of the Federated Trades and Labor Council the delegates unanimously ratified the action of the executive committee in sending a telegram to Governor James Rolph, Jr., protesting against the use of the Imperial Valley state motor police to club the striking agricultural workers into submission.

Action of Captain Frank Oswalt, in charge of the Imperial County motorcycle officers and his men in terrorizing the 5000 striking workers, mostly Mexican laborers, by assaulting them and their wives and children, and going on private property to break up peaceable meetings of workers, was denounced in no uncertain terms by many of the delegates.



## Roosevelt's Birthday To Be Observed Here

As the time nears for the great Birthday Ball for President Roosevelt on January 30, reports received at Labor Division headquarters in Washington show that organized labor is out to the front as never before in a national celebration. Labor in hundreds of towns and cities in every section has taken the lead in arranging balls and other affairs and has obtained whole-hearted community co-operation that has broken all records.

All San Francisco will join in honoring the nation's chief executive with a birthday ball at the Civic Auditorium.

With six bands to supply music for uninterrupted dancing, there will be music in Polk and Larkin halls and in the main arena as well. Dancing probably will start about 10 o'clock and continue until 2 o'clock in the morning. There will be an elaborate stage and floor show.

Details of the entertainment are in the hands of a committee of radio and theater executives.

Governor Rolph, representing the state, and Mayor Rossi the city, will lead the grand march. Preceding this, however, will be the unfurling of a great American flag to the music of the national anthem, followed by a message from President Roosevelt, brought to the Auditorium by radio.

The proceeds of the affair are to go to the Warm Springs Foundation, established by the President to combat infantile paralysis.

### HEDGES NAMED TO CODE AUTHORITY

Marion H. Hedges, well-known labor statistician and head of the research department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been appointed an administration member of the radio broadcasting industry code authority, to represent those employees in the industry designated as "broadcast technicians."

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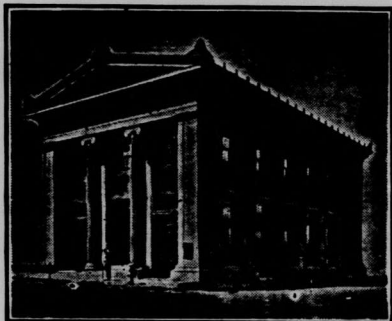
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## Philadelphia Strike Settlement Gratifying to Senator Wagner

Settlement of the Philadelphia taxicab strike, which involved several affiliated unions, followed the lines of the recommendation of the Regional Labor Board, which were indorsed by the National Labor Board, of which Senator Wagner is chairman. Senator Wagner commented on the settlement as follows:

"This outcome is worth pondering by those who have hastily assailed the National Labor Board system whenever a recommendation or ruling was not accepted instantly. Friendly critics have shouted for us to be belligerent and hostile critics have dared us to be. That was not the policy of the board. Why? Because the board knows that voluntary agreements are always preferable and that lasting agreements generally grow out of second thoughts rather than controversial first thoughts. In the Philadelphia taxi case the National Labor Board's decision supported the recommendation of the Philadelphia board, and when acceptance was not immediate we remained patient but persistent. This persistence had its reward, first in a conference I had with ex-Senator Pepper, and next in a conference at my request between Mr. Pepper and the labor leaders, which evolved the agreement substantially along the lines of our board's decision."

## THAT BANKING CODE

The scheme of the big bankers to impose charges for nearly every kind of "service" to depositors and customers came a cropper when General Johnson, Recovery administrator, suspended provisions of the banking code, together with the proposed charges and fees.

After a conference with the President, Johnson summarily dismissed Cary N. Weisinger, Jr., deputy administrator in charge of the banking code, and wired American Bankers' Association officials that code and service charges had been "indefinitely and immediately" suspended until personally approved by himself.

Johnson claimed Weisinger had caused to be issued a direct quotation statement by Johnson voicing approval of the code and service charges, which Johnson denied he had done. Weisinger was formerly with the Wall Street investment banking firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co.

An avalanche of protests poured in on the White House, chiefly from small banks and small towns. Little bankers found that under the code they were compelled to make designated service charges, but frankly declared their depositors would not tolerate them, and would withdraw large sums from deposit, and result "in a fresh wave of hoarding, exceeding that of two years ago."

## Hawes-Cooper Statute Is Now in Operation

The Hawes-Cooper Act, which gives every state the power to forbid the sale within its borders of convict-made goods from other states, went into effect January 19. In recognition of the event, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement describing the major provisions of this important labor measure and briefly reviewing the work of the A. F. of L. in securing the enactment of the law.

"The Hawes-Cooper measure is an enabling act," he said. "It provides that all convict-made goods shipped into a state for sale or exchange come under the laws of that state the same as if manufactured therein."

"Seventeen states have taken advantage of this law and from now on no convict-made products can be shipped into them lawfully. These states are: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming."

"The American Federation of Labor has been working faithfully since its first convention in 1881 to eliminate convict labor in competition with free labor. In the platform adopted that year was the demand that all laws permitting prison contract labor be repealed. State Legislatures were urged to pass laws providing that the convicts should produce exclusively for the institutions of the state and its subdivisions."

"Nearly every year certain gains were made in various states. Twenty-eight years ago Congress was asked to pass a bill similar to the Hawes-Cooper Act, but it was not until December, 1928, that Congress by a very large vote passed the Hawes-Cooper bill, which was signed by the President."

"I desire to urge the state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions in the states that have not yet taken advantage of the Hawes-Cooper Act to use every means to bring about this desirable legislation."

### GARDEN NURSING HOME

Recognizing the fact that hope and not despair is the right of every human being, the San Francisco Home for Incurables has changed its name and will henceforth be known as the Garden Nursing Home, according to Miss Laura L. McKinstry, president of this Community Chest agency, which has for years provided institutional care for aged or incurably ill patients. The home, which is located at 2750 Geary street, has accommodations for 61 men and women, all of whom enjoy the beautiful gardens and sun porches adjoining it.

### PHILANTHROPY OF UNION

The relief kitchen operated by the Jackson, Mich., Federation of Labor, has served over 500,000 free meals to the destitute unemployed of Jackson and their families, officials of the Federation declared.

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## Municipal Ownership Discussed by Rossi

A press release from the office of Mayor Rossi, dated January 11, refers to the publication of a statement by Samuel Kahn, president of the Market Street Railway, in response to the recommendation of the mayor in his annual message that the city proceed to acquire privately owned street car systems in San Francisco. Mayor Rossi says:

"It is reported that Mr. Kahn ventured the opinion that the people of San Francisco would not take seriously the suggestion for unification of the railway systems because they would not want to make up the deficits of the Municipal Railway.

"While I have no desire to engage in any controversy with Mr. Kahn, I do believe that the erroneous impression his statement apparently intended to convey to the citizens of San Francisco be corrected.

"A survey of the financial results of operations of the Municipal Railway shows that during the twenty-one years of its existence, after paying all operating expenses, the railway was able to redeem \$3,480,000 out of a total issue of \$5,481,000 in bonds, an accomplishment of which few privately owned street railway systems can boast, and at the same time has expended from revenue the sum of \$4,330,881 for extensions and improvements, which have included thirty-two miles of new track, sixty-six new street cars and thirty-three new motor buses.

"May I point out that these extensions have provided street car service to and have developed outlying districts of San Francisco? It is conservatively estimated that these extensions have increased the assessed valuation of San Francisco by more than \$70,000,000, and have brought into the municipal treasury a large tax revenue which would not otherwise be received except at the expense of a higher tax rate upon all property in the city and county.

"Let us examine this question from another viewpoint. Suppose that tomorrow the city should decide to sell the Municipal system. It is conservatively estimated by engineers that the Municipal system is worth at least \$10,000,000, and that this amount could be realized at such a sale. It would then be necessary to pay off the present outstanding debt, amounting to \$2,001,000. Suppose that, in addition, all money heretofore advanced the railway from the municipal treasury be returned to it. There would remain a clear net profit of approximately \$7,000,000. Any business man would consider this an excellent investment."

The mayor points out that the Municipal Railway never has sacrificed adequate maintenance of its property for the sake of profits, which are the aim of private business, and that it is now operating on an 80 per cent standard of efficiency, compared with a 60 per cent standard maintained by the Market Street Railway.

He calls attention to the fact that the Municipal Railway is an important asset to the community, and during prosperity and depression has employed an average of 1300 residents of San Francisco, with a pay roll of \$2,000,000, with rates of pay and working conditions approximately 60 per cent higher than the standards maintained by the competing private companies. The Municipal Railway carries the blue eagle of the N.R.A., while the Market Street company does not.

Municipal ownership is responsible for maintaining the 5-cent fare, "while street car fares in all other cities have increased to an average of 8.3 cents," says Mayor Rossi, and this was demonstrated when Kahn proposed an increase to 6 cents, which would have taken an additional \$2,000,000 from the pockets of San Franciscans.

The mayor concludes his statement by declaring

the prospects of the Municipal Railway to be extremely bright. Despite the depression, the first five months of the present fiscal year although revenue decreased nearly \$45,000, "there was a net income of \$48,000 after paying all operating expenses, reserves and bond interest." Definite improvement has been shown recently, and he has hopes that the finish of the fiscal year will reveal a substantial profit, "and without any tax subsidy."

### BAKERY WAGON DRIVERS

Despite the fact that an arbitration board mutually selected has handed down an award in the wage controversy between the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union and the California Bakers' Association, the latter has expressed dissatisfaction with its terms and has announced that an appeal will be taken, according to a report to the Labor Council by George G. Kidwell, secretary of the union. As there was no provision for an appeal in the arbitration agreement, there is surmise as to what person or agency is empowered to review the award. It is thought that the employers contemplate placing the matter before the Regional Labor Board of the N.R.A. However, if precedents already established are to govern, that body is expected to rule that the agreement amended by the arbitration award was the result of "collective bargaining" as contemplated in the Recovery act. The complaint is aimed at the five-day week provision.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since last reports the following members of local unions have passed away: James L. Starr, member of Millmen's Union No. 42; Timothy O'Connell, Teamsters' Union No. 85; Manuel Francis King, Teamsters' Union No. 85; Ed Schwitzer, Molders' Union No. 164; George Thompson, Molders' Union No. 164.

## Attorney A. L. Johnson Presses Peonage Case

"This is the worst case of slavery since the civil war," said Arthur L. Johnson, attorney for the State Labor Commission, when he appeared at the office of District Attorney Matthew Brady on Monday last to protest against further postponement of the trial of Arthur L. Young, Samuel Young, Emil P. Mayer and Y. Lopez, on charges of violating the peonage laws.

The four men were indicted by the grand jury on October 5 of last year in connection with the recruiting of crews for the Alaska fishing fleet and canneries. The indictments charged that the members of the crews were charged extortionate prices for supplies and on being paid off in San Francisco for the season's work were tendered ridiculously small sums.

Johnson, accompanied by 200 Filipino and Mexican laborers, invaded the office of Brady and demanded that he proceed with the trial of the defendants immediately. He declared that his witnesses were being intimidated and were being offered jobs to get them out of the way.

"When I began this action," said Johnson, "John Taaffe told me he would 'demur me out of court' and it begins to look as if he would succeed." The case was again postponed by Judge Lile T. Jacks until February 5.

Brady informed Johnson that Monday's new delay was caused by the crowded calendar in Judge Jacks' court. "We're going as fast as we can," said Brady.

Johnson insisted that if Judge Jacks' calendar is so crowded application should be made to the judicial council for another judge.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1934

## Industrial Dictatorship

Unless there shall appear in the near future a different attitude on the part of employers toward the N.R.A., and especially toward the labor provisions of the act, it may become necessary for President Roosevelt to enunciate a clearer exposition of the intents of that measure so that even the most stubborn may realize its true meaning.

The "Declaration of Policy" incorporated in the Industrial Recovery Act includes the following language: "It is declared to be the policy of Congress . . . to provide for the general welfare by promoting the organization of industry for the purpose of co-operative action among trade groups, to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanction and supervision, . . . to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

"United action of labor and management" under governmental supervision can not by any twisting of meaning be perverted to signify that any body of employers, or of employees, or of government agencies, shall assume the role of dictators over the others. "Co-operative action among trade groups" must not be held to confer the right to determine that agreements between organized employers and organized employees shall be abrogated at the whim of a petty tyrant who misreads his instructions.

Sub-section (b) of Section 7 of the act provides that "the President shall, so far as practicable, afford every opportunity to employers and employees in any trade or industry . . . to establish by mutual agreement the standards as to the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary in such trade or industry . . . and the standards established in such agreements, when approved by the President, shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President . . ."

So far union labor has received few direct benefits from any codes that have come within the knowledge of the Labor Clarion. It is true that some few codes have contained wage and hour provisions that approximate those already established by the unions through collective bargaining; in an overwhelming majority of cases, however, the minimum wage established is so ridiculously low as to appear to have been the result of an effort to break the union scale.

Now comes the chairman of the Compliance Board of Fresno and announces that a signed agreement between organized employers and organized workers is subject to revocation by his

board and that he intends "to enforce his interpretation of the President's Re-employment Agreement irrespective of any labor contracts or National Recovery Administration interpretations." This is reported by the president of a Fresno union.

This petty federal official should be brought to task immediately before he has a chance to do further mischief. There are sufficient "chisellers" on the N.R.A. in the ranks of the employers already, without their number being added to by those who have been entrusted with the enforcement of the act.

## Strange Bedfellows

It is interesting to note that the persistent fight of William Randolph Hearst to foist his ideas of taxation upon the state and nation has found at least one influential and powerful ally. The "P. G. & E Progress," house organ of the local utility corporation, quotes approvingly the publisher's ideas, and is no doubt swayed by the same object—to lift the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the wealthy and place it upon the broad back of labor. Here is its contribution to the discussion:

"William Randolph Hearst has instructed the editors of all his newspapers to 'make a consistent crusade to free the nation from political parasites, from extravagant bureaucracy, and from oppressive taxation.'

"'No one,' said Hearst's order, 'has money to spend at the stores when he has to give most of it to the government.

"'The curse of modern government is excessive expenditure and oppressive taxation, with the added evils of injustice and discrimination. Burdensome taxation has always bred revolution. It has been the destruction of many forms of government. It is the disgrace of our present system.

"'The herd of political parasites living on the life blood of the nation should be disinfected and eliminated, in much the same manner as we would attack any disease of the human body or the body politic. The loafers and hangers-on in politics should be put to work in productive enterprise.'"

How about the "herd of parasites" other than officeholders who by means of bulldozing methods are able to seduce legislators and newspapers to the advocacy of entirely selfish methods of taxation—such as the pernicious sales tax which is "draining the life blood" of the workers of California? Is this not, like the salt tax in pre-revolutionary France, a sample of "the burdensome taxation" that "has always bred revolution?"

## Pity the Poor Motorist!

Probably the most patient beast of burden in America today is the motorist. At times one thinks he has the yielding characteristics of a desert camel or the lowly pack-mule of the mountains.

It is this unprotesting motorist who is held captive, pays continuous ransom but never gets freedom from the brigands. He pays ransom in exorbitant taxes every time he buys gasoline or other petroleum products. If he is conscious of his exploitation at all he only knows a part of the story.

He probably doesn't know, for example, that the industry's tax bill now exceeds \$1,000,000,000 a year—a colossal burden laid upon the shoulders of those who drive automobiles. He doesn't know that the gas tax alone has grown 7500 per cent in rate and 6000 per cent in revenues in fourteen years—a degree of acceleration that must be unprecedented in the annals of taxation.

And this isn't all of it by a long shot. The legislatures aren't satisfied yet. Campaigns are on foot to place new taxes upon already overtaxed wholesale and retail outlets. Whether these proposals fail of realization or not, other campaigns will be instigated, other taxes advocated, new burdens demanded.

When you buy ten gallons of gasoline you are, on the average, paying 60 cents to the tax collector

directly—through the federal and state sales taxes. In some localities you pay appreciably more than this, with the possible addition of a municipal levy. Even then you haven't footed the whole bill. A very substantial percentage of the price of gasoline, not counting the sales tax, represents one or another of the twenty-four taxes the oil industry pays the federal government, the sixty-eight taxes it pays the states, the five paid to county governments, and the nineteen paid to municipalities.—I. L. N. S.

## Help Abolish Child Labor

Declaring that "the ancient atrocity of child labor must end," Alice Park of Palo Alto, secretary of the Western Press Committee of the American Humane Education Society, calls attention to the fact that January 27, 28 and 29 have been designated as "Child Labor Days," when "meetings, speeches, appeals, posters, literature and press articles must continue to inform the public of the need of immediate action to protect children."

It would seem to be unnecessary in these days to call public attention to this grievous problem of child labor. But there is plenty of work to be done before the evil is abolished. Although twenty states have indorsed the amendment to the federal Constitution, it still falls sixteen short of the required two-thirds to put it into effect. "One-third of the working children were set free last year," says Miss Park. But "two-thirds, or 240,000 children under 16 years of age, have no federal protection, but are subject to the varying laws of forty-eight states."

America can not justly claim to be "the land of the free" so long as these infants are deprived of their natural right to a free and wholesome childhood.

The American small boy's dream of running off to join the circus can't be done under the new circus code of N.R.A. It prohibits employment of persons less than 18 years of age.

"Governor Rolph's order recalling traffic officers and eighty or more motorcycle traffic men from the Imperial Valley strike district will relieve to some extent a situation more tense than those not actual witnesses have the slightest conception of," says the San Diego "Labor Leader." Reports to the central body revealed almost unbelievable eye-witness stories of "grinding practices" and "pitifully small wages" against which the five thousand or more Mexican laborers were fighting. The "Leader" highly commends the governor for his effort to relieve the situation.

Attorney Arthur L. Johnson of the Department of Industrial Relations is to be commended for his energetic attempt to bring to trial the defendants in the Alaska fishing and cannery alleged peonage cases. For half a century the labor conditions in connection with the Alaska fishing industry have been a stench in the nostrils of honest labor on the Pacific Coast. The scandal has been dealt with by the legislatures of the Coast states and the Territory of Alaska and has been aired time and again in the courts. But in spite of this, year after year the same complaints are made of exploitation by unscrupulous labor contractors, who hitherto have seemingly scorned the law and its enforcement officers and continued their nefarious practices. It is time that this condition is remedied by placing some of the offenders behind bars.

## WHERE WAS THE COMPANY UNION?

In all the N.R.A. hearings, in all the wage negotiations between the railroads and their employees, in all the drives for legislation to benefit the workers, not a single company union has raised a hand or uttered a word on behalf of the men and women it was supposed to represent.—"Labor."



## THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

And the N.R.A.

By FRED WEST

"Labor does not need to strike under the Roosevelt plan. The plain stark truth is that you cannot tolerate strikes."—(General Johnson's address to the fifty-third convention of the A. F. of L.)

"I think it is time somebody voiced the sentiment that if these organizations are to remain free and independent organizations they will have to remain free and independent of government control. I cannot get enthusiastic about the theory that we are going to have governmental interference in trade unions, particularly when these governmental officials are being selected by the business elements of the country."—(Frank X. Martel, at fifty-third convention of the A. F. of L.)

Unless labor takes a vigorous and uncompromising stand against the attitude enunciated by General Johnson we will soon find ourselves forced into a position where arbitration will become compulsory, the right to strike taken away, and the independence of the trade unions abolished.

The above quotations give us a striking example of what the future holds in store when the codes are approved and attempts are made to keep the industrial world quiet by governmental interference, so the employers can grind out the superprofits again, resting at ease with the knowledge THAT NO INTERRUPTION OF THE PRODUCTIVE PROCESS WILL BE ALLOWED. (My emphasis.)

The method of logic used by the administration as a theoretical basis for the achievement of these conditions can be seen in the following remarks made by General Johnson in the same speech, when he said:

"Labor needs to use no aggression in this process, and you will get in these codes the maximum of what the particular economic situation permits, and no amount of militant pressure can change the result."

Here we have the general, in his plain, blunt way, telling labor that it will receive the maximum wages under the codes—codes, by the way, that are written by employers, who in the past certainly never vied with each other in trying to pay the highest possible wages.

To make sure that we won't misconstrue the attitude of the administration, they not only tell us what we are going to get, but they have the temerity to openly say what we are supposed to do about it, which is of course nothing. For, as the general said, "the plain, stark truth is that you cannot tolerate strikes." The problem is simple and the solution is also simple, if labor would act as it is "supposed to" from the employers' point of view. From the viewpoint of labor, labor is supposed to act one way, and from the viewpoint of the employers labor is "supposed" to act in another way. The facts are, if labor had always acted as it was supposed to (from the employers' viewpoint) we would never have organized in the first place.

If we lay aside for the moment the question of "how we are supposed to act," and before we take the general's remarks as the last word from the "powers that be," we would like to ask these same people a few simple questions, which, if answered to our satisfaction, would undoubtedly clear the way to that co-operation (?) which they are so desirous of obtaining.

First. Who is going to decide what the maximum wages are that any economic situation permits? Second. Does the administration contend that the wage scale contained in the infamous hotel code is the maximum of what that industry permits? Third. Do the "powers that be" think the culinary workers are going to allow this slave scale to be shoved down their throats without a struggle, just because the workers are supposed to act in a certain way?

Pending their answers to these questions we might add a few words to clarify what our opinion is regarding this theory that we are going to have handed to us only that amount that the employers think the industry can stand. If we follow this theory to its logical conclusion we find that it would mean in some industries the workers would not only have to work for nothing, but, as the hotel code seems to imply, the workers would have to pay the employers for the privilege of working. This would apply particularly to those industries that were in a bad state of affairs; but, on the other hand, we are not quite so naive as to think the Mellon family would have a change of heart and pay the high wages that their fabulous profits warrant.

The immediate problem for labor is to clarify itself on certain pertinent issues that have gained major importance since the creation of the N.I.R.A. One of these issues is arbitration. There has been a considerable amount of loose and sometimes bellicose accusations against labor—that we have refused to arbitrate. Several local unions in this district have had this charge flung at them. In investigating we find that the unions were not against arbitration, but they were against the arbitration of certain questions the employers wanted to arbitrate. We have in mind a particular case where an employee was discharged for joining a union, a clear violation of Section 7 of the N.R.A., yet the union was asked to arbitrate. The union refused to arbitrate and demanded that the man be put back to work. This example gives us a good reason why labor cannot under any conditions tolerate a national system of compulsory arbitration, and a vigorous campaign should be instituted at this time to stop any such move by the federal government, or its N.R.A.

Co-operation is another word that has been flung to the four winds with considerable gusto the last few months. Employers have charged labor with not wanting to co-operate. Co-operation is a fine word, and far be it from us to belie its merits; but labor does not intend co-operating just for the sake of co-operating. We have no desire to co-operate in the way that the lamb co-operates with the lion. There are two sides to this question of co-operation, and we must not be lulled to sleep with high-sounding exhortations about co-operation, arbitration, and the common interest of capital and labor, without penetrating behind the scenes to ascertain what the two sides are.

### DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

A total of 283,576 members of labor unions in Canada are shown by the annual report of the Department of Labor on labor organization in Canada. This is about 25,000 less than the number reported in the last annual survey of the department.

### WILL ADDRESS COUNCIL

Superintendent of the San Francisco Schools Lee has consented to address the San Francisco Labor Council at its regular meeting on the evening of Friday, February 16.

## Weeds of Industry

But the unnecessary expansion of industrial plants, the waste of natural resources, the exploitation of the consumers of natural monopolies, the accumulation of stagnant surpluses, child labor and the ruthless exploitation of all labor, the encouragement of speculation with other people's money—these were consumed in the fires that they themselves kindled. We must make sure that as we reconstruct our life there be no soil in which such weeds can grow again.—President Roosevelt.

## "CEASE FIRING" ORDER

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Apropos of the blast given to General Hugh S. Johnson by Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, in the January issue of the "Typographical Journal," is a story going the rounds in high political circles in Chicago.

Mr. Howard severely censures General Johnson for procrastination and failure to provide adequate codes for the daily newspapers and the job printing industry. Mr. Howard charges that the daily newspaper publishers have General Johnson bluffed, and advises the members of the International Typographical Union that they will have to rely on their organization for results, just as they have done for the last 100 years.

The story going the rounds tells how two colonels captured one general. It has reference to the time General Johnson made his famous "dead cats" speech in Chicago a few weeks ago.

It is alleged that Colonel Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago "Daily Tribune," and Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago "Daily News," captured General Johnson while he was in Chicago and "talked turkey" to him in a room at the Drake Hotel.

This is given as an explanation of the "cease firing" order from the proponents of the "freedom of the press" campaign. It is alleged that the two colonels are now smiling like the cat that ate the canary.

Frank Knox was touted for the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee a few weeks ago. The latest story is to the effect that he aspires to be the Republican nominee for President of the United States in 1936.

### WE WON'T DISPUTE ITS CLAIM

The London "Daily Herald," organ of the British Labor party, has announced that its certified net sales, excluding all voucher-returned copies, exceed 2,030,000 daily. The "Herald" claims this is the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in the world.

### WILL CONTINUE OLD POLICY

"It is plain," says President Howard of the International Typographical Union, "that the theory of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which was to reduce hours of work and increase the rate of wages so as to maintain purchasing power and spread employment, is not to be applied to the printing industry. One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that the law adopted anticipates complete organization of industry and that the law encourages and expects all labor to organize and bargain collectively. We have been doing this for over a hundred years without leaning on the government for assistance, and will continue to do so."

### EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION

The January, 1934, issue of the monthly unemployment relief bulletin, released yesterday by the California Emergency Relief Administration, shows a large decrease in the number of unemployed on relief and in relief expenditures. According to this bulletin, the total number of families and single persons who received relief in California in November, 1933, was 152,496, while in December, 1933, the corresponding number was 117,600, a decrease of 34,896, or 22.9 per cent. The expenditures for unemployment relief were \$2,778,610 in November and were \$1,547,967 in December, a decrease of \$1,230,643, or 44.3 per cent. The inauguration of the Civil Works and the Civil Works Service projects largely accounts for the great reductions in the relief rolls and in relief expenditures between November and December.

Patronize the Municipal Railway if possible.



## Fresno N.R.A. Officer Assumes Attitude of Industrial Dictator

Assuming the role of dictator, the chairman of the Fresno County Compliance Board of the N.R.A. has challenged the right of organized labor and fair employers to collectively maintain contractual relationship. He has informed the Fresno Typographical Union and the employing printers of Fresno that he is determined to enforce his interpretation of the President's Re-employment Agreement irrespective of any labor contracts or National Recovery interpretations. The latter prohibit the abrogation of existing contracts entered into as the result of bona fide collective bargaining.

Fresno Typographical Union has taken up the challenge, according to a letter received this week from S. D. Roush, president of Fresno Typographical Union, addressed to John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council. Mr. Roush states the existing contract between his union and the Employing Printers' Association of Fresno establishes a conciliation and arbitration procedure for the negotiation of any future scale or contract.

The Compliance Board, according to Mr. Roush, "would force the union into scale negotiations and assume the authority to arbitrate any differences which might arise and establish a self-imposed arbitrary wage scale and contract." The letter of Mr. Roush continues:

"Fresno Typographical Union is thoroughly and heartily in accord with the President's Re-employment Agreement and the National Recovery Act. However, we will insist that these acts, which were instituted to insure the rights of the working people, are applied according to the intent and purpose of the acts and the interpretations applied by the National Recovery Administration in Washington.

"We will contest this attempt of the local board to assume the position of dictators and break down conditions established by organized labor through collective bargaining. By recognizing this usurped authority of the board we would establish a precedent which they might attempt to impose on other labor organizations here as well as elsewhere."

San Francisco Labor Council, at tonight's meeting, will be asked to protest to the National Recovery Administration in Washington against the action taken by the Fresno Compliance Board.

### ATTEBURY KNOWS HIS ONIONS

The Public Works Administration will lend to the Pennsylvania railroad \$77,000,000, of which \$45,000,000 will be used in completing electrifica-

tion of the line between Wilmington and Washington and \$32,000,000 will be used for building 7000 new freight cars and 100 electric locomotives. It is estimated the loan will supply 45,000,000 man-hours of direct employment in 1934.

### INCREASING PROSPERITY

Because of increased business under its code, a Durham, N. C., cotton mill paid each of its 5200 employees an extra week's salary as a Christmas gift.

### Former Labor Editor Assumes New Duties in San Francisco

Samuel S. White, for several years editor of the "Kern County Labor Journal," published at Bakersfield, has severed his connection with that publication to accept the position of office manager for the Cloak Makers' branch of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in San Francisco.

Mr. White, who is an energetic and enthusiastic worker in behalf of union labor, will be a welcome addition to the movement in this city. He has established a residence here and is rapidly getting acquainted with his new work. The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which recently affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, has entered upon an organization campaign, and is negotiating with employers for a 100 per cent unionization of the industry here.

"During his stay in Bakersfield," says the "Kern County Labor Journal," "Mr. White has made many close friends, who, while rejoicing in his advancement, view his departure with regret."

### UNIVERSITY REGENTS

"Over and over again the annual conventions of the California State Federation of Labor have, by unanimous vote, adopted resolutions demanding labor representation on the board of regents of the University of California," says Paul Scharrenberg in a letter to the press. The secretary of the California State Federation of Labor continues:

"Every governor of California for the last twenty years or so, at least, has agreed that it is desirable to have labor representation on the board of regents of the state-owned and state-financed University of California.

"However, when it comes to the time of making appointments for those sixteen-year-term jobs, the governors always find it more convenient to appoint another banker, or a banker's widow.

"Governor Rolph, self-styled champion of the 'common people,' lynchers included, has just appointed two bankers to the board of regents of the University of California and his secretary has advised the newspaper reporters that these appointments, next to the advocacy of lynching, have produced more congratulatory telegrams than any other noble deed of our thoughtful governor."

## Employing Printers Honor Benj. Franklin

The annual Benjamin Franklin meeting of the Printers' Board of Trade of San Francisco, held on January 17 at the Commercial Club, was a gathering of more than usual significance as a get-together of employers and representatives of employees of an industry that is rated as the leader in the city's business life.

The meeting took the form of a dinner, at which Louis Sloss, president of the Printers' Board of Trade, Inc., acted as toastmaster. The speakers included, besides the toastmaster, J. W. Maillard, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Hon. Angelo J. Rossi, mayor of San Francisco; L. A. Ireland, executive secretary of the Printers' Board of Trade; E. Tilden Mattox, district compliance director of the N.R.A.; Daniel C. Murphy of the State Board of Education, who represented Governor James Rolph, Jr., and Joseph S. Thompson, director of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the chief speaker of the evening.

Secretary Ireland read telegrams from President Franklin D. Roosevelt and General Hugh S. Johnson of a felicitous nature. That from the President, signed by his secretary, was as follows:

"The President has asked me to reiterate for the Printers' Board of Trade of San Francisco his statement that it seems fitting, as we commemorate the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, to recall the sanity of Poor Richard's maxims and to reflect on the rationality as well as the devotion of your fellow citizens' labors on behalf of our country and humanity."

Among the guests were several representatives of unions of the printing industry. Dan C. Murphy, besides representing the governor, is a member of the Web Pressmen's Union and of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

A remarkable address delivered by L. A. Ireland will be reproduced in part in next week's issue of the Labor Clarion.

### BENEFIT DANCE AT K. R. B. HALL

Active Irish Republicans of San Francisco, together with their friends, are now busy with the sale of tickets for the benefit dance to be held in the K. R. B. Hall, 1133 Mission street, on Thursday evening, February 1. The proceeds are to be devoted to a worthy cause.

### TEACHERS FAVOR STRIKE

Vigorously protesting because the school boards refused to pay them back salaries, 146 teachers in two Lackawanna and one Luzerne County communities threatened to join the strike already declared by thirty teachers and close the schools until the salaries were paid, says a Scranton, Pa., dispatch. Over 900 school children are already on "vacation" because of the thirty teachers' strike, and the proposed walkout will release 4000 more boys and girls from classes.

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## Miners Are Organized In Utah and Colorado

Practically all of the shipping coal mines in the state of Utah are now unionized and are working under a contract with the United Mine Workers of America. The organization campaign which was inaugurated last June has resulted in the acquisition of more than twenty-five hundred new members in the state of Utah, which is a part of Wyoming District No. 22.

Such is the cheering news received from James Morgan, secretary-treasurer of District No. 22, in response to an inquiry propounded by W. G. De-septe, secretary of the Trades Union Promotional League, at the instance of the San Francisco Labor Council, as to the union or non-union status of Utah-mined coal.

"The only large producer in the state of Utah with which we are having trouble," writes Mr. Morgan, "is the Columbia Steel Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel," which refuses to enter into relations with the union.

In Colorado, the letter continues, the United Mine Workers recently have signed a contract with practically all the operators in the northern coal fields, and also with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

"We are glad to report," concludes Morgan, "that with a few exceptions the mines now operating in both Colorado and Utah are union mines, with thousands of new members that have recently affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America."

### FERRYBOATMEN'S WAGE SETTLED

The controversy between the Ferryboatmen's Union and the Southern Pacific Golden Gate Ferry Company has been amicably adjusted by the acceptance on the part of the union of an agreement which restores 5 per cent of the wage "deduction" which has been in effect for some time. Together with the railroad employees of the Southern Pacific, the Ferryboatmen were compelled to accept a "deduction," or wage cut, of 10 per cent for a definite period. At the expiration of this period the railroads asked a continuance of the "deduction." The Ferryboatmen demurred, claiming that the company was in a prosperous condition, and that since the ferry corporation had been acquired by the Southern Pacific, some four years ago, dividends totaling \$42,000 more than the book value of the stock had been paid.

### BOOKBINDERS AND BINDERY WOMEN

Following are the officers of Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union, Local 31-125, elected for the ensuing year: President, George Schultz; vice-president, Loyal Blinco; secretary-business agent, William J. Osterloh; financial secretary, Mrs. Lora Barbrack; sergeant-at-arms, Maurice O'Connor; executive committee, Charles Drescher and Mrs. Florence Love; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, Fred Dettmering, Peter Edwardson, Charles Krause, Ella Wunderlich and Loretta Kane; delegate to San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, Bernard Hassler; delegate to East Bay Allied Printing Trades Council, Eugene Lickel; delegate to San Jose Allied Printing Trades Council, Bruce Creek; delegates to Label Section, Anthony Gonsalves and Mabel Ritter.

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### SAN MATEO UNIONS ACTIVE

According to a letter received by Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council from Allen T. Hill, San Mateo County labor unions have organized what is known as San Mateo County Union Labor Compliance Committee, the purposes of which are to receive complaints of violations of the National Recovery Act and to assist the official N.R.A. Compliance Boards in bringing about compliance. Incidentally, the committee now has a representative on the official board. The unions now are considering the formation of a central body of San Mateo unions.

### SENATOR ADDRESSES EDUCATORS

An address by Herbert C. Jones, state senator from Santa Clara county, on "The Preservation of the American Free Public School," occupies a prominent place in the January issue of the "Sierra Educational News," official publication of the California Teachers' Association. It has created considerable interest in educational circles. The address was delivered before the Southern California Social Science Association.

### DEATH OF WALTER YARROW

Walter J. Yarrow, who played a very prominent part in the labor history of California for some years after the close of the world war as a member of the Oil Workers' Union, passed away in a Tulare hospital last week of cerebral hemorrhage. He had recently returned from Washington, where he had served as an aide to General Johnson in the oil code work. He was about 59 years of age.

### COURAGEOUS ACTION URGED

British labor, in a stirring appeal, calls upon the people of Great Britain to join in a great campaign against dictatorship and war. If peace and freedom are to be preserved, and safeguarded, courageous action is imperative, says the appeal, which was issued by the Trades Union Congress, the Parliamentary Labor party, the Co-operative Union and the Labor party.

### Code Licenses Must Be Renewed For New Year in California

Although only fairly started, a check-up now in progress by the Division of Corporations at Sacramento reveals that hundreds of California employers in code-governed trades and industries are operating without obtaining code licenses for 1934.

All code licenses issued under the state law in 1933—and there were several thousand, affecting numerous industries—expired December 31 last. Where codes are in effect licenses are necessary.

Failure of an employer to obtain such a license, it was announced at the office of the Division of Corporations, not only violates a mandatory provision of the California Industrial Recovery Act, but subjects the employer to the penal provisions of the act.

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## Absurd Wage Rates in Light and Power Code

The electric light and power industry—one of the most prosperous in the nation, having made enormous profits even during the depression—submitted a code to the N.R.A. last week providing for wages as low as \$9.60 a week and no limit on working hours for thousands of employees.

Five wage differentials, based on population, are stipulated in the code. And, through tricky language, large groups of workers in the largest cities would receive only \$12 a week.

The highest minimum wage proposed is 40 cents an hour for workers paid on an hourly basis, and \$15 a week for those on weekly or monthly rates. The latter applies only to a certain class in cities of 500,000 or more population.

Other rates range downward. And a clause in the code permits the bosses to pay 5 per cent of their total number of employees 20 per cent less than code rates.

Those are the wage proposals, says an article in "Labor," of an industry which government investigations have shown has been overcharging the American people \$700,000,000 a year—an industry in which out of every dollar received from the consumer more than 50 cents goes to pay dividends, interest and surplus, the "wages" of capital.

### MINIMUM WAGE LAW PARAMOUNT

The California state law providing a \$16 minimum wage for female employees must be upheld, even though this wage is superior in most instances to that provided in the N.R.A. codes. This was the gist of a ruling from Washington made public this week by George Creel.

### Unions of Cracker Industry Formulate New Wage Agreement

An enthusiastic meeting of the unions engaged in the cracker baking and packing industry was held in the Labor Temple last Monday evening, which was addressed by President Edward D. Vandeleur of the San Francisco Labor Council.

These unions—the Cracker Bakers, the Cracker Packers and the Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—are at present engaged in the task of formulating a new wage agreement, which will be submitted for approval of the unions at meetings to be held next Tuesday evening. The industry is strongly organized, and it is expected that the new agreement will be generally accepted by the employers.

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 was attended by a greater number of members than has been recorded for many months. With the temporary diversion from union affairs to interests usually attending the holiday period in the background, the members seemed returned to "normalcy" and resolved to again concentrate their attention on business so vital to their welfare. The roll-call showed all but one of the executive officers present and occupying their respective stations. . . . With two members reported as having been dropped from the roster because of non-payment of dues, the deposit of nineteen traveling cards and the withdrawal of ten, the death of four members and the reinstatement of one, during the fiscal month, the membership on January 20 totaled 1480, as against 1476 on December 16, 1933. . . . The applications for membership of James Bruce, James F. Culley, France A. Lambert, Victor Myers and Donald W. McCarthy were given their initial presentation to the union and referred to the proper committee. . . . The apprentice committee made comprehensive reports on the progress and status of Emmet Gillespie, George K. Langridge, Paul A. Coontz, William A. Schuster and Arthur Barlesi as apprentices. John F. Sims was obligated as an apprentice member. . . . George Holland, Harry M. Jacobs, Axel Jorgensen, Henry W. Moore and Quincy A. Turner admitted to full membership. On request, further time was granted for the consideration of the applications for membership of Messrs. L. Bondonno and William Hoff. . . . Two important reports of Trustees Derry, Dutcher and Waterson were accepted. . . . Three applications for the old age pension were favorably acted upon. . . . The resignation of D. N. Bonnington as second vice-president was accepted. The union, by a rising vote of thanks, expressed its appreciation of Mr. Bonnington's services during his incumbency of the office. He is studying law, and, because this would not permit the conscientious attention he believed the holder of the office should devote to it, he voluntarily retired. . . . On motion, the proposed amendments to the constitution and laws affecting the mortuary benefit and old age pension, introduced at the December meeting, were tabled. . . . C. J. McDermott was granted an honorable withdrawal card. . . . Members engaged in C.W.A. work were informed dues would be paid on earnings accruing from such work, in accordance with the ruling of the I. T. U. executive council. . . . Report of the joint conference committee, composed of the executive and scale

committees, was adopted. It included a recommendation that the supplemental agreement to the book and job scale of March, 1930, and which supplemental agreement became effective November 1, 1933, and to continue until February 1, 1934, be extended to and including April 30, 1934. The contract remains as it was on November 1, 1933, and will remain unchanged until the April date indicated above, unless amended, revised or abrogated by mutual consent. . . . The request of the Promotional League and Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council for further co-operation in the league's prosecution of a renewed campaign to arouse an increased interest in the significance and value to trade unionists and all of organized society of the union label, button and shop card unanimously was complied with. . . . The committee selected to answer an appeal from an action of the union reported the appeal had been responded to, and that all papers, evidence and testimony incidental to the case had been forwarded to the international executive council. The appeal and its response were considered read and received by the union. . . . A report and final financial statement on the administration of the unemployment relief fund under plan No. 4 was approved. . . . The president and secretary of the union presented a written resume of their activities in connection with the proposed printing code for northern California. There is a probability the code, proceedings on which were temporarily estopped because of lack of state funds necessary to continue, will be revived and completed. If this be so, the next code hearing will be in Sacramento. This hearing will be final, unless attempt is made to modify or amplify the code. In that event, another session will be necessary, this, which is to be the final one, to be held in San Francisco. . . . The union acted upon a large part of the report of the committee of the whole on the revision of the constitution, general laws and by-laws, leaving but little of this work to be completed at the February meeting. . . . Shades of Shiels Hall, in O'Farrell street, B. F. (before the fire)! It was a long but interesting and beneficial meeting, only those engaged in morning newspaper work asking to be excused that they might return to their labor and leave before adjournment, which was at 5:45 p. m. The work was dispatched without indulging in the customary seventh-inning "stretch" and ended with the good-natured feeling always attending the knowledge a worthwhile effort had borne good results.

There are many oldtime printers in San Francisco who have learned, with sorrow, of the death of Charles A. Gage in Portland, Oregon. First information of Mr. Gage's passing was conveyed to the members of the secretary's chapel by Ray Farr. This information was meager, but more was learned when the following, clipped from the Portland "Journal" of January 9, was handed to George Mitchell of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel by "Jack" Spann, member of the Typographical Union, now with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company:

"Charles A. Gage, \* \* \* printer in the 'Journal' composing room for more than eleven years, died Monday. \* \* \* He was born in Indiana in 1866, and moved to Marysville, Calif., with his parents when he was 7 years old. His father was the late Rev. M. D. Gage, Baptist minister and Civil War chaplain. Charles Gage was first employed as a printer on the Modesto (Calif.) 'News.' He was superintendent of the Modesto 'Herald' composing room for a time, and then was employed at the San Jose 'Times.' \* \* \* Mr. Gage next was employed as superintendent of the San Jose 'Herald' composing room, and some time later went to the San Francisco 'Call,' where he worked fourteen years. Following the fire, he helped to set up the 'Call's' San Francisco plant in temporary quarters in Oakland. He was next employed by the Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer,' and for a number of years later on the Tacoma 'Ledger.' Mrs. Gage died in Tacoma, and he came to Portland about twelve

years ago. He was reputed to be a fast hand-set compositor. Mr. Gage leaves his daughter, Mrs. Donald K. Billings; three grandchildren and a brother, Alvin C. Gage, Portland, and a sister, Mrs. James M. Allen, Seattle."

Sorrow brought to many members of the union by the death of Mr. Gage was added to when announcement came from Los Angeles of the death there of Mrs. Martha N. Baker on January 19. Mrs. Baker was the wife of William W. Baker, who, although he has been a resident of the southern metropolis for many years, still retains his membership in No. 21. Mrs. Baker's funeral was held at Grace Chapel, Inglewood Park Cemetery, where their son, Jesse E. Baker, was buried after the arrival of his remains from Norfolk Base, March 6, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Baker had been married fifty years on the first of last October. Mrs. Baker was widely known and loved by the neighbors in her community in Los Angeles, as she had been known and loved by the neighbors who remained in Alameda County when she moved to the southland. They presented her with a beautiful brocaded silk green and gold spread on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Baker was affiliated with many women's organizations. She was an honorary member of the Purple Heart Auxiliary, an honorary member of the American Legion Auxiliary Post No. 206 (Highland Park Branch), and also a member of the War Mothers and the Gold Star Mothers. Mr. Baker's daughter, Mrs. Hazel J. Roberts, is with him. His address is 6226 Hillandale drive, Los Angeles. The sincerest sympathy of Mr. Baker's fellow craftsmen in San Francisco is extended to him in his great bereavement.

Bob Vernor has returned to San Francisco after a three weeks' absence, during which he spent a fortnight in El Paso, Texas. "Bob" was able to give only a brief report on conditions in the Southwest. Asked as to what they were, he replied "So-so"!

J. A. McDonald, retired veteran printer of Des Moines, Ia., attended last Sunday's meeting of the union, where he had an opportunity to renew a number of old Mid-Western acquaintances. He is the father of "Jack" McDonald, prominent San Francisco sports writer, who tells the followers of sport what "it's all about" through the medium of the "Call-Bulletin."

According to information from Stockton, Harry Hornage, former secretary of No. 56, is recovering nicely following removal of his left eye in a Stockton hospital more than a week ago. Mr. Hornage resigned the secretaryship of his local on January 1 of this year, after serving it in that capacity for more than a score of years.

Washington press dispatches inform us that Ralph Pulitzer, brother of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch," has been chosen as one of those who will have to do with the administration of the newspaper code.

### "Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

Last week we recorded the breaking out of a severe epidemic of "Cupiditis," in which two of the boys were victims. Judging by the antics of another member of the chapel, he is infected with the germ. More later.

One of the boys had trouble with the mats falling out of the assembler of his machine. When we attempted to commiserate with him he said: "That's all right; business is 'picking up.'"

G. L. Todd, one of our subs, is wearing the smile that won't come off. Cause: Baby girl arrived at his home. Mother and daughter are doing fine; while dad is also doing well, thank you.

Ernest Darr, who ran a metal sliver in his hand, is back at work again. Says he has proof that he didn't scratch his head.

Don E. Gilman, Pacific Coast manager of N. B. C., as well as his dad, were members of the Typographical Union. We know, 'cause we worked with them 'steen years ago.

## JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

### FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

## PROGRESSIVE CLUB MEETING

All members of the I. T. U. are invited to attend

Indorsement of I. T. U. Candidates

### LABOR TEMPLE

Sixteenth and Capp Streets

AT 1:30 P. M. . . . FEDERATION HALL

**Sun., January 28th**

R. W. Waterson, Secy. D. N. Bonnington, Pres.



## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Will Wipe Out Our Debts, Both Public and Private,  
and Save Us Ten Billion a Year

By Carl D. Thompson, LL.D., Chicago, Ill.

The total public and private debts of this country are approximately \$250,000,000,000, which is about all the wealth there is in the country. On this huge indebtedness we must each and every one pay our share of both interest and principal. And the burden is growing greater every year. Public ownership will wipe out this debt—the public debt first and ultimately the private debts—will put the nation and the people on a cash basis, and thus relieve us of a monstrous and growing burden that unless thrown off will crush us all—our cities, our states, the nation and our civilization.

Under present conditions this is how our municipal and public debts are built up: Whenever a community wishes to build a schoolhouse, pave a street or establish a municipal light and power plant or water works, it issues its bonds. These bonds are then sold to the bankers and investment companies. The banks and investment companies take the bonds to the federal government at Washington, deposit them there as collateral or security, and upon these bonds and other securities the government issues its currency. Thus the bankers and investment concerns draw interest, first, upon the bonds which they have deposited with the government and, secondly, upon the money which the government has printed for them on the municipal and other securities.

This issuing of currency to the banks and investment concerns is substantially without interest. There is a slight charge, but the money is issued to them practically without cost.

Thus the municipal and public debt grows greater and greater, and the interest burden upon the bond issues and upon the currency issued by the government to the banks, and through them loaned out to the public, is ever increasing.

Similarly, when the federal government wishes to develop a public project such as the Boulder Canyon, Muscle Shoals and the Tennessee Valley, or carry on a war, the government issues its bonds. These bonds are sold to the bankers and investment concerns and to some extent they are sold back to the people themselves. But in any event the public must pay not only the principal required for these projects but in addition thereto huge and ever-growing amounts of interest to the money lenders. Thus, in addition to our local, county and state governments, the public debt is augmented by additional burdens of the same kind due to bonds issued by the federal government for federal projects.

Our proposition is to permit the municipalities, counties, and states, school districts and other political divisions, when issuing their bonds, to take them to the federal government and have the federal government issue currency direct to the cities, counties, districts, etc., on the same terms that the government now issues currency to the bankers and money lenders. This will eliminate entirely, as the principle is applied, the double interest charge we now are paying and indeed practically all interest on such debts. It will thus throw off this huge burden, enable the municipalities and

political sub-divisions to proceed with public projects with ever-increasing rapidity, and thus hasten human progress.

Similarly, the federal government, when it wishes to promote any great public project like Boulder Canyon or Muscle Shoals, should issue the currency for such projects itself instead of to the money lenders, and thus on all federal projects eliminate the enormous interest charges that we now have to pay. This again will reduce by hundreds of millions of dollars every year the burden which the taxpayers of this country must carry in interest charges on the public debt. It has even been suggested that the huge public indebtedness now outstanding against the government in various bonds might well be called and the bondholders paid off once and for all by the issue of currency by the government, thus wiping out in the process and ending thereby this great and ever-increasing burden of interest on the public debt.

All this is not only within the power and right of the federal government but indeed is, by the Constitution of the United States, distinctly prescribed as being the duty of Congress. For the Constitution of the United States reads that Congress shall have power to coin money and fix the value thereof.

Here, then, through the public ownership and control of the issuance of money and of the banking system of the nation, lies the means by which we may wipe out this huge and growing burden of public debt.

## VICTORY FOR LONGSHOREMEN

As the result of the vigorous opposition of the International Longshoremen's Association, a proposal for a basic 30 cents an hour minimum wage for stevedores in the general shipping code has been eliminated. A new clause has been inserted providing that the pay of stevedores and other dock workers shall be not less than the basic rate that was being paid on July 1, 1933.

## BUTCHERS' BALL TOMORROW NIGHT

Butchers' Union No. 115 has made elaborate arrangements for its fifteenth annual benefit ball, to be given at Dreamland Rink tomorrow night, January 27. In addition to dancing, with the best music procurable, a program of many vaudeville acts will be presented. The proceeds are for the benefit of the union's welfare work. The event should be a memorable one, and Dreamland will undoubtedly be filled by the members and friends of this progressive and staunch union.

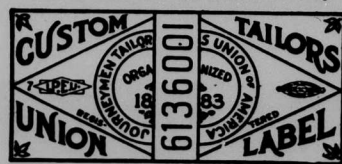
## COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

A report by W. G. Cannon, manager of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, to T. A. Reardon, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, shows total assets of the fund to be \$8,019,553.51. After covering all liabilities, including adequate provision for future compensation payable to injured workers (\$4,553,734.80), and setting up an additional contingency reserve of \$400,000, there remains a surplus of \$1,940,946.10. During the year the fund paid dividends to policy holders of over \$871,000.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label

## FINE UNION-TAILORED CLOTHES

At a Price You Like to Pay



FAIR  
ALWAYS

**BOSS**  
624 Market Street

UNION  
TAILOR

## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The January meeting of No. 18 was a live one, those in attendance showing a keen interest in its proceedings—a healthy condition. There was a large attendance. Louis Shulsen applied for an honorable withdrawal card, same being granted. Condition of Ernest Medley was reported as improving. His application for the pension has been approved by the executive council of the I. T. U.

James Gearty of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, in alighting from a street car at the Ferry building a few days ago, was a trifle shaken up by being "bumped" rather forcibly by a street car "rounding the curve," which will cause Jim to nurse a few bruises for probably a week or so.

Last Monday's "Chronicle" contained a tabloid roto section, which gave a number of subs an additional night's work.

Apparently New York Mailers' Union is badly split. A circular issued by the Charles N. Smith wing of that union charges its officers with neglect of duties, and presents an interesting boost for the former president of the M. T. D. U. for business agent of that union. The Smith faction alleges: "Work is getting harder and wages are lower. No one seems to give a darn about the control of the automatic machinery. If some member dares to mention these things at a meeting of our union he is either laughed out of town or abused for bringing the subject up." They also ask, "Who is responsible for the expenditure of \$20,000 more than Mailers' Union No. 6 received during the past three years?" And further, "Who neglected to secure the proper protection in the operation of automatic devices in mail rooms?"

Referring to Charles N. Smith, who was president of the M. T. D. U. for twenty years, the circular says: "During that time he met publishers in every part of the North American continent on every conceivable problem. He has managed strikes and lockouts with more than a fair average of success, and has negotiated scales locally and internationally with considerable credit. He has a record of never advocating or accepting a reduction in scale negotiations. He is now working at the bench alongside of you and me; he must know our problems, for they are his, too."

The tone of the circular in reference to the ex-president of the M. T. D. U. would indicate the mailers have short memories.

It is reported the Smith forces are planning to give battle to the President Gallagher faction to a finish at the next election. With a bitter internal warfare being carried on in the largest and heretofore dominating local of M. T. D. U. affairs, the outlook for rehabilitating the M. T. D. U. or the formation of a mailers' international union would appear to be anything but a bright or promising one. But a question of time when all mailer unions will be affiliated with the I. T. U. only.

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OTTOMAN  
Both for  
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Beautifully upholstered — most comfortable. At this price while present stocks last

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Under New Management 100% Union

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Telephone Market 6000  
1148 HARRISON STREET  
VISITORS WELCOME  
We Wash Everything With Ivory Soap



## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of January 19, 1934

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Janitors No. 9, J. Charcho, J. N. Matheson, May McCullough and T. Shea; Photo Engravers, George C. Krantz and Cleo Pack; Ice Drivers, T. Cahill and J. L. Camicia; Letter Carriers, John C. Daly, George Wilson, Frank Klein, B. C. Young, William H. Shea, J. R. Sullivan and Arthur J. Klein. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Mr. Maurice L. Rapheld, secretary to the mayor, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution in connection with the N.R.A. code as it applies to the producers and distributors of electrical energy, and stating it will have their fullest support. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter suggesting amendments to the National Industrial Recovery Act in addition to those submitted by Representative Connery. From Bakery Drivers' Union, inclosing check for \$250, its contribution to the A. F. of L. convention fund. From Laundry Drivers' Union, stating it had voted in favor of the assessment and will forward check. Chauffeurs—Inclosing check for the convention fund in the sum of \$511. From Operating Engineers' Union No. 64, stating it will donate the sum of \$190 to the convention fund. From Mr. Frank Davies, with regard to Dr. John McDowell, who will speak at Calvary Presbyterian Church, January 21. From Civil Service Commission, notice of examinations to be held beginning Saturday, January 20, on hydraulic engineering.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting that the New Mission Market at Twenty-second street be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Request Complied With—From the Allied Printing Trades Council, communication relative to the "Mission News" being printed in Alameda, and

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. C. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traug Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

requesting the assistance of the Council to have it printed in this city.

Communication from Mr. M. L. Rapheld, secretary to the mayor, inclosing copy of telegram sent to the President of the United States with reference to providing additional funds for the C.W.A. whereby this commendable project may be continued in behalf of our unemployed citizens.

Moved that this communication be referred to the executive committee and that Council draft a memorial to be forwarded to the President of the United States. Motion carried.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of application for funds from the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross, for flood sufferers and refugees in Washington, the committee recommended that the Council donate the sum of \$25.

**Resolutions**—In Memoriam—Albert J. Rogers, were adopted by a standing vote of the Council. The delegates stood in silence for one minute. The resolutions are as follows:

### "IN MEMORIAM—ALBERT J. ROGERS

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions have learned with deep sorrow and regret of the passing of Albert J. Rogers, secretary-treasurer of Bottlers' Union No. 293 of the International Union of Brewery Workers, and a delegate to this Council for many successive terms; and

"Whereas, Brother Rogers was a man of stamina and determination, taking a deep interest in the labor movement, its many vexing problems and development in the interest of those who toil, and during his many years of faithful service proved himself capable, zealous and trustworthy, and deeply attached to the principles and aims of organized labor, a record bringing him the esteem and attachment of thousands of trade unionists throughout this city and state who now deeply feel the loss of his devotion and energy in the promotion of their interests and welfare; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council deeply mourns the loss of Brother Albert J. Rogers; that we honor his name and keep it in fond remembrance; and that we tender to his bereaved family and intimate friends our warmest sympathy and condolences; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes and that copies thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased, to Bottlers' Union No. 293, and to the International Union of Brewery Workers."

**Reports of Unions**—Bakery Drivers—Reported that their organization campaign has been very successful; have initiated sixty new members; Torino and Roma bakeries are still unfair; will resist injunction proceedings; have for some time past been conducting an arbitration with employers and have been successful in keeping practically all conditions; master bakers have appealed from decision of Judge Johnson to the Regional Board; will enforce Judge Johnson's decision; thanked Delegate Michael Casey for his assistance. Ferry Boatmen—Reported that Marine Engineers No. 9 have joined the United Licensed Officers' Association, a dual organization; thanked Delegate

Michael Casey for assistance in recent controversy with the Golden Gate Ferries; thanked officials of Council for assistance. Culinary Workers—Thanked Amalgamated Clothing Workers for assistance in their fight to preserve conditions; requested all to look for union card when patronizing restaurants; are having controversy with States Hof Brau. Longshoremen—Are making progress in Stockton; officials of the Stockton Central Council will attend conference to enlarge waterfront to see that labor will be considered in building and operation. Street Carmen No. 1004—Are not making progress in organizing due to coercion on the part of the company. Carmen No. 518—Are making progress; request all to patronize Municipal Railway whenever possible. Window Cleaners—Are endeavoring to arrive at an agreement with employers; are holding conferences; will dance at 1254 Market street February 10. Letter Carriers—Are hoping that the present session of Congress will restore the 15 per cent cut exacted from them at the past session and that the committee in Washington is investigating mail subsidies given air transports, railroads and steamship companies to try and eliminate deficit in the postal department. Tailors—Reported that their international secretary had passed away; requested a demand for their label when buying custom-made clothes.

Brother Fineberg, international representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers, addressed the Council and gave a resume of his travels throughout the country and the conditions of their industry; are making progress in organizing.

Delegate Paul Scharrenberg addressed the Council, giving a resume of his visit to Washington; the shipping code has made substantial progress, imitating Great Britain and Japan. He also spoke on the N.R.A. and his remarks were very interesting.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and same were ordered paid.

**New Business**—Moved that the matter of Engineers No. 9 be referred to the executive committee; motion carried. Moved that the Council petition Earl E. Kelly, chairman of the Highway Commission, to incorporate the San Francisco wage scale in public contracts. Moved that only the names of those seeking contested offices appear on the ballot, and the secretary cast ballot for uncontested offices; motion carried.

**Nominations for Office Continued**—Delegate Albin Kullberg was nominated for the executive committee; Delegate William P. Stanton withdrew. Delegate Theodore Johnson withdrew from the organizing committee; Delegate Manuel Jacobs and Delegate Fred West withdrew from the directors of Labor Clarion. Moved that nominations be closed; carried.

**Receipts**, \$241.85; convention fund, \$250; expenses, \$586.88.

Moved, that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of Delegate Albert Rogers and Secretary-Treasurer of Tailors' International Union Brother Soderberg. Carried, and delegates stood in silence one minute. Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

**YOU CAN HELP**  
**Keep Local Workers Employed**  
**Insist on these brands!**

**CANT BUST'EM**

**BOSS OF THE ROAD**

**SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES**



## PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

### Official Minutes of Meeting Held January 17, 1934

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, January 17, 1934, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m., and on roll call all officers were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held January 3, were approved as read.

**Credentials:** From Bakery and Confectionery Workers' District Auxiliary Nos. 119-125-24 for Sister Louise Simenson, vice Mary McKay; Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 44, for B. A. Brundage, vice L. Gilmour; United Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 131, for Sisters Nellie Casey and Elizabeth Poysell; Ice Wagon Drivers, for H. G. Hamilton and William Hustedt; San Francisco Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, for Lon Hardman; Web Pressmen's Union No. 4, for Clyde E. Bowen. The credentials were accepted and the following delegates, being present, were seated: B. A. Brundage, Elizabeth Poysell, William Hustedt and William P. Foran, Molders' Union No. 164. P. O. Gaffney, Motion Picture Operators, seated pending sending of credentials.

**Communications:** From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. United Mine Workers of America, District No. 22, of Wyoming, in reply to letter sent requesting information on Utah mined coal; the answer is that practically all shipping mines in Utah are union, having taken in some 2500 new members in the Utah mines. From one Jack Olsen seeking information on union shirt factory in San Francisco; secretary stated he had furnished the information. From Photo Engravers' Union No. 8, stating they would comply with the request of the League relative to the use of their mailing list; also furnishing a list showing the following San Francisco firms have use of their union label: Commercial Art and Engraving Company, Golden Gate Engraving Company, Pacific Gravure Company, Photo Arts Engraving Company, United Engraving Company and Western Engraving Company; all photo-engraving (cuts) should bear the I. P. E. U. union label upon the block, bevel or surface of the cut. From Jack Williams, stating he is still in the hospital, but would be with us as soon as possible; filed. Mailing lists from the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union and the Web Pressmen's Union.

**Bills:** Read and referred to the trustees.

**Secretary's Report:** Visited stores and unions on pass-out cards and union label goods. Wrote several letters on information. Drafted letter to send to unions. Answered many phone calls for information. Full report approved.

**Reports of Unions:** Delegates from the following unions made reports on various subjects: Waiters' Union No. 30, Typographical Union No. 21, Brewery Workers No. 7, Sheet Metal Workers, Garment Workers No. 131, Hatters' Union, Upholsterers' Union, Molders' Union, Bookbinders' Union, Ice Wagon Drivers, Plasterers' Union, Bill Posters and Billers, Carpenters' Union No. 483, Carpet Mechanics' Union, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Pile Drivers' Union, Grocery Clerks'

Union, Millmen's Union, Motion Picture Operators and Office Employees' Unions.

**Agitation Committee:** Committee met just prior to meeting and recommended that the lowest bidder get the printing of the pass-out cards; approved. On the attendance record sheets, that it be left to the League. Secretary stated that at present there is no union paper of the kind wanted in the city, and suggested to hold the printing of them; approved. On the matter of the League's finances, same was discussed under new business.

**Trustees:** Reported favorably on all bills; same ordered paid. Agreed to meet to audit the books next Thursday.

**New Business:** Nomination of officers: For president, Thomas A. Rotell, Molders' Union; vice-president, B. A. Brundage, Bill Posters' Union; secretary, W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648, and A. A. Morgan, Carpet Mechanics' Union No. 1; secretary-treasurer, George J. Plato; trustees (3), Jack Williams, A. W. Edwards and Paul O. Gaffney; agitation committee (3), J. C. Willis, S. S. King and Aubrey Bell. There being no further nominations, the same were closed. As there is opposition for the office of secretary, the chair asked if ballots should be printed or just slips of paper be passed out to write the name on. The last suggestion was approved.

It was moved and seconded to order the pass-out cards from the lowest bidder; carried. It was moved and seconded to lay over the matter of printing the attendance record sheets; carried. On the matter of the circular letter to the unions, which the secretary read, it was moved and seconded to refer it back to the secretary; carried. On finances, the following discussed it: Delegates Morgan, Johnson, Plato, Gaffney, Desepte and others. It was moved and seconded that the secretary send out a letter to unions requesting financial assistance to carry out the circular letter campaign. After some discussion the motion was laid over indefinitely, as it was after 10 p. m.

**Good and Welfare:** Brothers Andrews and Richardson of the Bill Posters' Union, who were visitors from Fresno, addressed the meeting shortly on their union conditions and stated they were pleased to be here, as they were learning what agitation for the union label, card and button really is.

Receipts, \$99.46; bills paid, \$52.

**Adjournment:** Meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, February 7, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. Election and installation of officers will take place at that meeting. After adjournment of this meeting a social with refreshments will be held in the banquet room in the basement.

"The union label, shop card and working button stand for fair dealings."

Faternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Compulsion doesn't go very well with the American temperament.—John Erskine.

## CULINARY UNION NOTES

By C. W. PILGRIM

The fight of the culinary unions for the eight-hour five-day week and for the display of the union house card in the restaurant windows is making progress. One of the houses (Chronis Bros.) in the Mission has settled up and agreed to go along as a 100 per cent union house. We wish to inform all our friends that Mr. Chronis is now fair and deserves their patronage. He has a good cook, so you can be sure of getting a well-cooked meal in this house in the future.

Miscellaneous Union, Local 110, reports 200 new members taken into the union during the last six months, and that they have many houses where their members never worked previously. This is as it should be, for the workers are the under-dogs in the catering industry and Local 110 is the only one of its kind in the United States. Minimum wages for this type of workers in union houses are \$3.16 for an eight-hour day, while in non-union houses all over the country they are from \$1.25 to \$2 per day of from ten to twelve hours. Thus these fiercely exploited workers, by looking at the conditions that Local 110 obtains and those to be obtained under non-union conditions, and comparing them, can easily see the benefits to be received through organization. So all dishwashers should call at the hall and see the secretary and line up. The Local's address is 491 Jessie street, corner of Sixth.

Maison Paul is still unfair and we have another kick coming on the Teachers' College. Begins to look like someone in this institution has an interest in this house and is pushing business into it. We have placed about 2000 leaflets warning the city employees about the conditions in this house around the Civic Center. Remember, if the union house card is hanging in the window the house is 100 per cent organized, and the eight-hour five-day week is in effect and you can safely eat there. If it is not there, pass the place up.

The United Hebrew Trades, a federation of trade unions founded in New York in 1888 and with a membership now put at 150,000, celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary recently.

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## Metal Trades Leader Sees Breakers Ahead For Organized Labor

The militant opposition to collective bargaining with bona fide trade unions manifested by many employers operating under N.R.A. codes of fair competition is pregnant with danger to the toilers and calls for nation-wide organization of all working men and women into effective unions to protect by mobilization of their economic strength the rights guaranteed to them by the National Industrial Recovery Act, but largely nullified by the persistent refusal of employers to obey the letter of the law.

This significant declaration was made by John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement entitled "Breakers Ahead," which reviews the experience of the workers during the first six months of the N.R.A. with various forms of antagonism to the rights of the masses which the congenital enemies of labor have developed even under the wings and despite the talons of the blue eagle.

### Triple Fight Against Unions

According to Mr. Frey, anti-union employers have centered in two fields many of their activities against labor's rights as set forth in both the letter and the spirit of the Recovery Act. They have refused, he said, to recognize the right to organize and choose collective bargaining representatives, without employer interference, specifically guaranteed by the Recovery Act; and they have given firm support to the notorious company union.

On the specific question of the menace to the workers contained in the continued animus toward collective bargaining shown by a large number of employers, Mr. Frey said, in part:

"Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act guarantees labor's right to organize and to carry on collective bargaining. It is essential that the law should contain this provision in view of the far-reaching effect of the act in building up the membership of employers' organizations. Had the law not contained this provision it would have materially assisted industry to organize on the one hand, and left labor helpless, tied hand and foot to the industrial chariot wheels.

### Collective Bargaining Opposed

"The motives of employers organized into industrial associations under the codes are no different from what they were before. Many of them are vigorously opposed to both the principle and the practice of collective bargaining. They do not intend that it shall exist if they can prevent it. The same staff of legal counsel maintained by numerous national associations of employers, who worked to disrupt the trade union movement only a few years ago, are now using their skill as lawyers to assist employers in preventing the development of collective bargaining between employers and organized workmen.

### Code Authorities Are Anti-Labor

"The membership of the code authority under a large number of the codes is composed of employers who for years have been openly and frankly opposed to collective bargaining. So far, with the exception of one or two codes, there is no provision for collective bargaining or of a form of organization under the code through which collective bargaining could be carried on.

"If collective bargaining had made headway as it should have done under the codes, there would be much less work for the National Labor Board under Senator Wagner to occupy its energies. In fact, the National Labor Board can not possibly

consider and pass upon the large number of serious disputes which have arisen in industry because of the absence of collective bargaining.

"Regional Boards, under the authority of the National Labor Board, have been set up in the principal industrial centers, and these are overwhelmed by the number of cases referred to them.

### Labor Action Outside of Codes Visioned

"If, under the codes, a much more complete organization is established for employers, and the codes fail to set up the provisions through which collective bargaining can be carried on, then labor faces a condition where to receive consideration it must act outside of the provisions of the codes, or surrender and become voiceless.

"To be forced into such a position would be unfortunate for American industry, as it would be for American workmen. It would be an evidence that the necessary balance between the rights and opportunities provided for employers and wage earners had not been established; that the fullest practical measure of industrial equality and industrial justice had not functioned under the codes.

### Employers Boycott Unions

"Before the world war the United States was recognized as the principal industrial nation whose employers refused to recognize the right of their employees to trade union organization and the industrial practice of collective bargaining. After the depression of 1921 the United States became more notoriously than ever a non-union country, a nation whose industries were well organized, and who used their organization, among other things, to prevent their employees from enjoying a similar right."

Mr. Frey declared that under the N.R.A. "the necessity for organization becomes almost mandatory upon employers," while employees are menaced by company unions, with collective bargaining recognized in many instances only when it suits the employers. He deplored this condition as contrary to the full purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and said that if this policy continues it will place the American wage earners under an unjust handicap.

### Unions Are Labor's Salvation

"The breakers ahead are menacing. Labor must be made to recognize the danger," Mr. Frey concluded. "Wage earners must be made to see that

## Union of Cigarmakers To Advertise Product

A fund of \$50,000 per year has just been offered to the cigar industry by the Cigarmakers' International Union for use in advertising the cigar. The offer was made in a letter signed by President I. M. Ornburn and mailed to 125 employers, representing 90 per cent of the production.

President Ornburn expressed the hope that the offer would be accepted by the industry at once in order that a great co-operative effort toward revival of the industry might be got under way without delay.

"I have believed in co-operation and I have believed in advertising," he said. "Here we offer a most practical method of achieving both.

"The Cigarmakers' International Union has made repeated efforts in recent years to bring about co-operative action looking toward a solution of the difficulties which confront the industry. To date, unfortunately, nothing has been accomplished. No one, not even those whose capital is invested in plants, is more vitally interested in the rehabilitation of the industry than the worker. With these considerations in mind, and hopeful that a plan of genuine and effective co-operation may be evolved, the Cigarmakers' International Union presents its proposal to the manufacturers and other interested parties."

their salvation does not depend alone upon guaranties in the law, invaluable as these guaranties are.

"Unless American wage earners make use of these guaranties; unless they organize; unless they insist upon the operation of the codes in a manner which gives them identical or equivalent benefits to those enjoyed by their employers, then their good ship may be driven against the rocks of inequitable industrial conditions, and untold effort and sacrifice will be required before it can be salvaged."

Barber—Haven't I shaved you before, sir? Customer—No, I got that scar in France.—"Christian Science Monitor."

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question . . .

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but there really isn't much  
to it... that is, not for those  
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